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# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

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FOR THE *PENNSYLVANIA* GAZETTE.

[NUMBER V.]

THE balance of a trade with Britain will always be againſt America. We ſhall take from her the *manufactures of her kingdom*, and the *commodities of India*, and ſhe will take from us—*Gold* and *Silver*.

*Wheat* her own ſoil produces; *iron*, *fur*, *hemp* and *pot-aſh* ſhe will take from *Ruſſia*, a country in alliance with her; *maſts* and *boards* ſhe will take from *Norway*, ſubject to the King of *Denmark*, who is likewiſe in alliance with her. From a diſpoſition to engage theſe powers in cloſer bonds of amity, ſhe will take from them every article with which they can ſupply her.

*Rice* and *indigo* her colonies of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Florida*, which we ſtill ſuppoſe her to poſſeſs, will furniſh: *Tobacco* ſhe can uſe but little, and what ſhe uſes ſhe can have from her plantations on the Miſſiſippi river: *Lumber*, to ſupply her Weſt-India iſlands, ſhe can readily import from her colonies of Eaſt and Weſt Florida.

It will be ſaid, that the intercourſe of trade with Britain formerly demanded theſe articles, and, as her natural wants are ſtill the ſame, an intercourſe of trade with Britain will ſtill continue to demand them. I anſwer, that her natural wants are ſtill the ſame, but her ſituation is *politically* changed, and her commerce will be governed by her change of ſituation. Our trade was heretofore reſtricted to the ſhores of Britain, and her merchants had it in their power to ſay what price we ſhould receive for our commodities. We were indeed her *planters*, as ſhe called us, and ſhe the great commercial houſe, which, by our means, ſupplied the half of Europe with *flour*, *tobacco*, *rice* and *indigo*, and *fur*, and *hemp*, and *lumber*, and every article of commerce which our ſoil produces. Britain will no longer be the excluſive merchant of America, and waiting only what of our commodities is neceſſary for her own conſumption, and of thoſe only what ſhe cannot have from neighbouring and allied countries, her exportation will be ſmall from this continent. Nevertheleſs ſhe will deſire to furniſh theſe States with the manufactures of her kingdom, and the commodities of India, and the produce of her Weſt-India iſlands. For theſe we ſhall be under the neceſſity of making our remittances in *Gold* and *Silver*. The *precious metals* which ſhall flow to us from *France* and *Spain* will paſs to Britain for her *clothes* and *hard ware*, *ginghams*, *ſtuffs* and *printed calicoes*; ſo that though we ſhall not be *hewers of wood* and *drawers of water* for the tyrant as he had propoſed to make us, yet in our intercourſe with Britain, we ſhall be like the African upon *Cape Corſe*, *Chamas*, or *Cormantine* collecting *gold duſt*, and exchanging it for finery which might be better got from thoſe nations who would contribute to enrich our farmers, by taking in return the produce of our country.

It is a maxim in all commercial intercourſe, that where the balance of a trade with any nation is againſt us, we ought to leſſen or reſtrain our trade with that nation, unleſs the commodities imported are again to be diſpoſed of to others, by which traffic we may receive as much or more gold and ſilver than was transferred from us in the firſt purchaſe. *Gold* and *Silver* are not wealth, but they are the *ſigns* of wealth, and when the balance to be paid in money is againſt a nation, the trade is then unequal, and though it may exiſt a branch of commerce, and be a *nurſery of ſeamen*, yet in the end it will exhauſt a country of the *precious metals* which are the *medium* of internal commerce, and the *nerves* of war.

It may be ſaid that in the Eaſt India trade, *bullion* is carried out from Europe, and yet that nation which has enjoyed the greater ſhare of this trade has been proportionably opulent, and this in every age ſince a trade was firſt carried on to theſe countries. I grant it, for that nation which poſſeſſes the Eaſt India trade becomes the merchant of the ſtates of Europe, and the *Gold* and *Silver* of every neighbouring country paſſing through her hands, her inhabitants as individuals are enriched, but the continual draining of the coin muſt in time impoveriſh Europe, and though particular nations may be comparatively opulent, yet this quarter of the world in general will find itſelf exhauſted of that which is the medium of commerce, and the ſign of wealth with all nations.

Had it not been for thoſe immenſe ſupplies obtained in bars of *Gold* and *Silver* from the mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*, Europe before this time muſt have felt conſiderably a want of money from her hurtful traffic to the eaſt. It is certain *that though particular nations may find their account in it, and though it may be neceſſary for every nation to enjoy a ſhare of it while others carry on a traffic to thoſe parts, yet if all the ſtates of Europe would agree to leave it off by conſent, it would be for the common intereſt of them all.*

Britain will be the *Eaſt-Indies* of America, and though individuals may be enriched by her traffic, yet the whole will be injured by it, and therefore, tho' it may be neceſſary for a particular State to poſſeſs a ſhare of that trade while others poſſeſs a ſhare of it, yet if the States in general would agree to diſcontinue that trade, *it would be for the general intereſt of the whole.*

Britain will be the *Eaſt Indies* of America, and while ſhe furniſhes the luxuries of *ſpices*, *teas*, or the finery of *ſtuffs* and *calicoes*, ſhe will take from us but few articles, and the greater part of our remittances muſt be made in *ſpecie*. It is better therefore that we trade with others of the European nations who will furniſh us with theſe commodities, and at the ſame time find themſelves indebted, for a balance in our favour on account of *flour*, *tobacco*, *iron*, *hemp*, *rice* and *indigo*, which their *natural wants* will engage them to export from this continent.

It will be ſaid that when a Britiſh veſſel comes to any of our ports, laden with *clothes*, *ſpices*, *teas* and *printed cottons*, it will be more convenient for her to receive *flour*, *tobacco*, *lumber*, or ſuch other articles as our ſoil produces, than to return empty. I grant it; but will half a ſcore of ſhips, freighted with the heavy articles of *flour*, *tobacco*, *lumber*, and the like, be equal in the eſtimated value of their cargoes to one ſhip laden with the clothes of England, or the luxuries of the Eaſt? They will not be equal; and therefore, unleſs the trade of thoſe nations which ſhall ſupply us with theſe articles ſhall ſupport many veſſels freighted from this continent, the *ſcales* of trade will not be even, and it will be neceſſary that the balance be reſtored by *coin*.

Britain will take from us but few articles, and therefore we have no reaſon to expect that ſhe will ſend to us one ſhip to take a freight in any of our ports, more than what ſhall have imported to us the expenſive manufactures of her kingdom, or the commodities of India.

Will it not be wiſe therefore in the Congreſs of theſe States, in whoſe power it is to regulate our commerce, to divert, by every regulation, the current of our trade as much as poſſible from Britain to other ports in the trading European countries? It will not be neceſſary to reſtrain *exportation*; for it is our intereſt how much of our commodities are taken from us by any nation. Nor will I undertake to ſay what duties ſhall be laid upon articles imported from the ſhores of Britain in order to reſtrain that importation; but I am clear and decided in my judgment, that it will be wiſe in the inhabitants of this country to reprobate every idea of an *alliance* with that people. For *political connection* will beget *commercial intercourſe*, and in the very nature of the circumſtance we ſhall be injured by an importation from the ſhores of Britain.

On theſe grounds, I am firm in my opinion that did we fear nothing from the *induſtry* of Britain to engage the minds of men amongſt us, by the help of thoſe *rays* that are ſaid *to dart* from a piece of *ſolid coin*: did we fear nothing from *the connection of the old trade* affecting many of our merchants with a biaſs for her intereſt: did we fear nothing from the illuſive reaſoning, and gradual and almoſt imperceptible *ſeduction* of her advocates who are *amongſt us*, and who ſhall yet ſpread themſelves upon our ſoil: did we pay no regard to natural *juſtice*, in holding that nation at a diſtance who has acted an ungenerous, unjuſt and cruel part; yet our intereſt in the commerce of our country ought to weigh with us to ſhun her intimacy, and reprobate the leaſt idea of an alliance with her iſland.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

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*Meſſieurs* HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

A PIECE of a very extraordinary complexion made its appearance in your laſt paper, under the ſignature of *Americanus*, and what is equally as extraordinary, I have not yet met with one advocate in its favour. To write under the curſe of univerſal reprobation is hard indeed, and proves, that either the writer is too honeſt for the world he lives in, or the world, bad as it is, too honeſt for him to write in.

Some time laſt winter a worthy member of the Aſſembly of this State put into my hands, with ſome expreſſions of ſurprize, a motion which he had copied from an original ſhewn to him by another member, who intended to move it in the Houſe. The purport of *that*, and the doctrine of Americanus, bear ſuch ſtrong reſemblance of each other, that I make no heſitation in believing they both generated from the ſame parents. The intended motion, however, withered without being put, and Americanus, by venturing into being, has expoſed himſelf to a leſs tranquil exit.

Whether Americanus ſits in Congreſs, or not, may be the ſubject of future enquiry; at preſent I ſhall content myſelf with making ſome ſtrictures on what he advances.

He takes it for granted that hints towards a negociation for peace has been made to Congreſs, and that a debate has taken place in that Houſe reſpecting the terms on which ſuch a negociation ſhall be opened.

"It is reported, ſays he, that Congreſs are ſtill debating what the terms ſhall be; and that ſome men ſtrenuouſly inſiſt on ſuch as others *fear* will not be agreed to, and as they *apprehend* may prevent any treaty at all, and ſuch as our ally, by his treaties with us, is *by no* means bound to ſupport us in demanding."

Americanus, after running through a variety of introductory matter, comes at laſt to the point, and intimates, or rather informs, that the particular ſubject of debate in Congreſs has been reſpecting the fiſheries on the Banks of Newfoundland; ſome inſiſting thereon as a matter of right and urging it as a matter of abſolute neceſſity, others doubting, or appearing to doubt whether we have any right at all, and indifferent whether the fiſheries be claimed or not. Among the latter of which Americanus appears to be one.

Either Americanus does not know how to make a bargain, or he has already made one, and his affectation of modeſty is the dreſs of deſign. How, I aſk, can Americanus, or any other perſon, know what claims or propoſals will be rejected or what agreed to, till they be made, offered or demanded. To ſuppoſe a rejection is to invite it, and to publiſh our "*apprehenſions*," as a reaſon for declining the claim, is encouraging the enemy to fulfil the prediction. Americanus may think what he pleaſes, but for my own part, I hate a prophecier of ill-luck, becauſe the pride of being thought wiſe often carries him to the wrong ſide.

That an inhabitant of America or a member of Congreſs ſhould become an advocate for the excluſive right of Britain to the fiſheries, and ſignify, as his opinion, that an American has not a right to fiſh in the American ſeas, is ſomething very extraordinary.

"It is a queſtion, ſays he, whether the ſubjects of "theſe ſtates had any other right to fiſhing than what "they *derived from their being ſubjects of Great-Britain*; "*and as it cannot be pretended that they were in the poſ-*"*ſeſſion and enjoyment of the right either at the time of* "*the declaration of independence or of ſigning the treaties* "*of Paris, nor that it was ever included in any one of the* "*charters of the United States*, it cannot be ſurpriſing "that many, who judge a *peace* neceſſary for the happineſs of theſe ſtates, ſhould be *afraid* of the conſequences which may follow from making this an "ultimatum in a negociation."

I ſhould be glad to know what ideas Americanus affixes to the words *peace* and *independence*; they frequently occur in his publication, but he uſes them in ſuch a neutral manner, that they have neither energy or ſignification. Peace, it is true, has a pleaſant ſound, but he has nibbled it round, like Dr. Franklin's deſcription of a gingerbread cake, till ſcarcely enough is left to gueſs at the compoſition. To be at peace certainly implies ſomething more than barely a ceſſation of war. It is ſuppoſed to be accompanied with advantages adequate to the toils of obtaining it. It is a ſtate of proſperity as well as ſafety, and of honour as well as reſt. His independence too is made up of the ſame letters which compoſe the independence of other nations, but it has ſomething ſo ſickly and conſumptive in its conſtitution, ſo limping and lingering in its manner, that at beſt it is but in leading ſtrings, and fit rather for the cradle than the cabinet. But to return to his argument:

Americanus has placed all his reaſons the wrong way, and drawn the contrary concluſions to what he ought to have done. He doubts the right of the States to fiſh, becauſe it is not mentioned in any of the charters. Whereas, had it been mentioned, it might have been contended that the right in America was only derivative, and been given as an argument that the original right lay in Britain. Therefore the ſilence of the charters, added to the undiſturbed practice of fiſhing, admit the right to exiſt in America *naturally*, and not by *grant*, and in Britain only *conſequentially*; for Britain did not poſſeſs the fiſheries independent of America, but in conſequence of her dominions in America. Her claiming territory here was her title deed to the fiſheries, in the ſame manner that Spain claims Falkland's Iſland, by poſſeſſing the Spaniſh continent, and therefore her right to thoſe fiſheries was derived *through America*, and not the right of America through Britain. Wedded to the continent, ſhe inherited its fortunes of iſlands and fiſheries, but divorced therefrom, ſhe ceaſes her pretenſions.

What Americanus means by ſaying, *that it cannot be pretended we were in the poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the right either at the time of the declaration of independence or of ſigning the treaty of Paris*, I am at a loſs to conceive; for the right being natural in America, and not derivative, could never ceaſe, and though by the events of war ſhe was at that time diſpoſſeſſed of the immediate enjoyment, ſhe could not be diſpoſſeſſed of the *right*, and needed no other proofs of her title than cuſtom and ſituation.

Americanus has quoted the 2d and 11th articles of the treaty of Paris, by way of ſhowing that the right to the fiſheries is not one of thoſe rights which France has undertaken to guarantee.

To which I anſwer, that he may ſay the ſame by any particular right, becauſe thoſe articles deſcribe no particular rights, but are comprehenſive of *every* right which appertains to ſovereignty, of which fiſhing in the American ſeas muſt to us be one.

Will Americans undertake to perſuade, that it is not the intereſt of France to endeavour to ſecure to her ally a branch of trade which redounds to the mutual intereſt of both, and without which the alliance will loſe half its worth. Were we to propoſe to ſurrender the right and practice of fiſhing to Britain, we might reaſonably conclude that France would object to ſuch a ſurrender on our part, becauſe it would not only render us a leſs valuable ally in point of commerce as well as power, but furniſh the enemy of both with a new acquiſition of naval ſtrength; the ſure and natural conſequence of poſſeſſing the fiſheries.

Americanus admits the fiſheries to be an "*object of great conſequence to the United States, to two or three of them more eſpecially.*"

Whatever is of conſequence to any, is ſo to all; for wealth like water ſoon ſpreads over the ſurface, let the place of entrance be ever ſo remote; and in like manner, any portion of ſtrength which is loſt or gained to any one or more States, is loſt or gained to the whole; but this is more particularly true of naval ſtrength, becauſe, when on the ſeas it acts immediately for the benefit of all, and the eaſe with which it tranſports itſelf takes in the whole coaſt of America, as expeditiouſly as the land forces of any particular State can be arranged for its own immediate defence. But of all the States of America, New-York ought to be the moſt anxious to ſecure the fiſheries as a nurſery for a navy;—becauſe the particular ſituation

of that State, on account of its deep waters, is such, that it will ever be exposed to the approaches of an enemy, unless it be defended by a navy; and if any of the delegates of that State has acted a contrary part, he or they have either designedly or ignorantly betrayed the interest of their constituents, and deserve their severest censure.

Through the whole of this curious and equivocal piece, the premises and arguments have, in themselves, a suspicious appearance of being unfairly if not unjustly stated, in order to admit of, and countenance, wrong conclusions; for taking it for granted that Congress have been debating upwards of four months what the terms shall be on which they shall open a negociation, and that the House are divided respecting their opinion of those terms, it does not follow from thence that the "*public have been deceived*" with regard to the news said to have arrived last February; and if they are deceived, the question is who deceived them? Neither do several other conclusions follow which he has attempted to draw, of which the two I shall now quote are sufficient instances.

"If, says Americanus, the *insisting* on terms which "neither the *declaration of independence* nor the *treaties of* "*Paris authorized us to challenge as our rights*, have caus- "ed the late, otherways unaccountable delays, and pre- "vented a peace, or at least a negociation being opened "for one, *those who have challenged and insisted on these* "*claims are justly responsible for the consequences.*"

This I look on to be truly jesuitical; for the delay cannot be occasioned by those who *propose*, but by those who *oppose*, and therefore the construction should stand thus:

If the *objecting* to rights and claims, which are neither *inconsistent with the declaration of independence or the treaties of Paris, and naturally included and understood in both*, has caused the late, otherways unaccountable delays, and prevented a peace, or at least a negociation for one, *those who made such objections, and thereby caused such delays, and prevented such negociation being gone into, are justly responsible for the consequences.*

His next position is of the same cast, and admits of the same reversion. "Governor Johnstone, says he, in the "House of Commons freely declared he had made use, "while in America, of other means to effect the purpose "of his commission than those of reason and argument, "*have we not*, continues Americanus, *good right from* "*present appearances to believe that in this instance he de-* "*clared the truth.*"

To this wonderful supposition I shall apply another, viz. That if Governor Johnstone *did* declare the truth, *who have we most right to suspect, those who are for relinquishing the fisheries to Britain, or those who are for retaining them?*

Upon the whole, I consider the fisheries of the utmost importance to America, and her natural right thereto so clear and evident, that it does not admit of a debate, and to surrender them is a species of treason for which no punishment is too severe.

I have not stept out of my way to fetch in either an argument or a fact, but have confined my reply to the piece, without regard to who the author is, or whether any such debates have taken place or not, or how far it may or not have been carried on one side or the other.

*Philadelphia, June 26.* COMMON SENSE.

## *To* AMERICANUS.

AS an inhabitant of Pennsylvania, I am greatly alarmed by your insinuation that there is a party in Congress who are ready to resign to Britain the fishery, on which the New-England states principally depend for support, and which is of great importance to every state in the union. Wheat has ever been considered as a staple of Britain, and, therefore, there is reason to fear she may demand, as a condition of peace, that wheat shall not be raised in Pennsylvania; because the raising of wheat will interfere with the commerce of Britain; and because our charter does not expressly say we may raise it. Upon your principle, this demand ought to be complied with: For it would ruin only three or four of the American states.

"He, who would give up essential liberty to purchase "a little temporary safety, deserves neither liberty nor "safety." Alas! that such sentiments should have been admired and quoted by men *now* in the councils of America, who are again agitated with the shadow of danger, and who, tho' they possess princely fortunes, feel their sordid souls shrink at the idea of using, in any case, a single shilling beyond the precise sum of their annual income. "We *must have peace* (says one of them) or *I* am ruined: *My* income is not sufficient to maintain me: *I* can no longer, without spending some part of my principal, live in that elegance to which I have been accustomed." Thus, whining over imaginary distresses, and forgetting the sentiments he once admired, he is crying out for *peace on any terms.* Are we *again* to be told *that his nerves are weak*, and that he is more to be *pitied* than *blamed?* If it be so, and the times are too dangerous and boisterous for his tender frame to encounter with, are essential liberty and our most important rights to be given up, because such men are timid, and their souls wedded to their wealth? Are the nefarious plans of *the second* Americanus to be carried into execution by the votes of such men as these? Fear sometimes impels men into the greatest dangers; and believe me, Sir, he, who shall be induced to attempt to surrender a single iota of our just rights, whatever may be his motives, will find himself *in the utmost possible danger.* Let the men in Congress, if they are honest, take courage, and discharge with manly firmness the great trust committed to them, and the people will honour them—and perhaps honour *some of them* the more for having overcome a weakness; but if some of them *cannot do it*, let them retire, and wait patiently till a woman, or some minor prince, shall totter on the throne of Britain, and *then* make *their* attack. The brave officer who writes from Fort-Pitt breathes the true spirit of patriotism:

*Extract of a letter from an officer of merit, dated Fort-Pitt, June 5, 1779.*

"There is nothing I so much dread as a dishonorable peace. For Heaven's sake, let every good man hold up his hands against it. We have not suffered half I expected we should; and I am willing to suffer much more for the glorious cause for which I have, and still wish to bleed."

These are, truly, the sentiments of the citizen and the soldier—they are the sentiments of our whole army—of every real American—and these sentiments are opposed by none but *British dependants.* Will you, Americanus, undertake to persuade Americans that this officer, who wishes to preserve every right of America, is a traitor, and that you, who are contending for a surrender of one of the most valuable rights, are a patriot? Surely, if there is treachery among us, the suspicion will fall on you. When the people ask, why are our finances so long neglected? they look at you; and they ask if it is possible the delay should be a treacherous one?

Notwithstanding your affected zeal and violence of oratory, be assured, Sir, if you pursue the plan you have proposed, *you* will be considered, and treated, as the Sempronius of the times, and *your party* will be hissed at as an *execrable faction.*

TIBERIUS GRACCUS.

BOSTON, June 17.

*The following hand-bill was found posted up in different parts of this town this morning, viz.*

*Sons of* Boston! *Sleep no longer!*

*Wednesday, June 16, 1779.*

ROUSE and catch the Philadelphia spirit: Rid the community of those *Monopolizers* and *Extortioners*, who, like canker-worms, are knawing upon your vitals. They are reducing the currency to waste-paper, by refusing to take it for many articles: The infection is dangerous. We have borne with such *wretches*, but will bear no longer. Public *examples*, at this time, would be public *benefits! You* then that have articles to sell, lower your prices; you that have houses to let, refuse not the currency for rent; for, inspired with the spirit of those heroes and patriots who have struggled and bled for their country, and moved with the cries and distresses of the widow, the orphan, and the necessitous, Boston shall no longer be *your* place of security! Ye inhabitants of Nantucket, who first introduced the accursed crime of refusing paper money, quit the place, or destruction shall attend your property, and your persons be the objects of VENGEANCE.

*N. B.* Lawyers, keep yourselves to yourselves!

*** It is our determination to support the reputable merchant and fair trader.

We are authorised to inform the public, that a meeting of the merchants and others, concerned in trade in this town, did yesterday determine that no advance upon any article of merchandize shall be made upon the present prices: That from and after the 15th of July next, the prices shall be as they were the first of May last, and after that a monthly reduction of prices, provided the other towns in this State adopt similar measures. That they will neither buy nor sell silver or gold, nor any property whatever for either of them: That they will not fail to expose any person, who to their knowledge demands hard money either for goods or rents; and that they will exert themselves to bring to punishment all offenders against an act of this State, entituled an act against monopoly and forestalling.

We hear the above meeting is adjourned to ten o'clock this day, when measures will be taken to procure a union with the other towns in this State, to carry the above resolves into execution.

Similar measures, we hear, are taking in the States of New-York, Connecticut and New-Hampshire; and will, it is not doubted, be carried into effect through the continent. Every friend to his country must wish them success, and be ready to aid so important and beneficial a design.

Friday last arrived here the private ship of war Revenge, Capt. Sheppard, of 24 carriage guns, besides cohorns, swivels, &c. (is a fine new frigate, was formerly called the Blaze Castle, the property of these States, and captured from them by superior force some time since.) She struck to the three letters of marque Charming Sally, Minerva and Cadwallader, after an obstinate resistance of near two hours; she had five men killed and a number wounded, and the ship much shattered. The Charming Sally was the ship first engaged, and sustained the chief of the enemy's fire during the action, had one man killed and three wounded, among the latter was the Captain (Holmes) though not dangerous. The Minerva and Cadwallader had not a man hurt. The privateer was principally owned by Sir George Collier, and had made a prize of a small letter of marque brig before she was taken.

Sunday last arrived at a safe port, two prize brigs from the West-Indies, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, &c. They were first taken by a British sloop of war called the Lively, mounting 10 guns, and were proceeding to New-York; but soon after fell in with the privateers Hazard and Tyrannicide, who re-took them, with the sloop, which we hear is also safe arrived.

The Harlequin, and two small privateers belonging to Salem, have taken a ship from London bound to Quebec, with betwean 4 and 500 hogsheads of rum in the hold, and a large quantity of English goods between decks; she was left 14 days ago, and may be hourly expected.

The 5th instant was sent into port, by the Oliver Cromwell and Hancock, the privateer sloop Ariel, Captain Hagins, she had been but 12 hours from Sandy-Hook.

Last Sunday a brig arrived at Marblehead in 21 days from Cape Francois, the Master of which informs, that a ship from Liverpool of 550 tons, laden with goods of all kinds, and several other prizes of value, were sent into that port by a French privateer: As also that his Most Christian Majesty's cruizers were in almost every part of the West-Indies, and were extremely successful.

A large topsail schooner, laden with 92 hogsheads of genuine cod-fish, 90 barrels of mackarel, &c. &c. the property of Dr. Prince, a noted villain, formerly of Salem, now residing at Halifax, was taken and sent into Marblehead last Friday, by the privateer Terrible, who was left in chase of another vessel out of Halifax, laden with fish.

NEW-HAVEN, June 16.

A few nights since a party of the enemy from Long-Island landed at Stamford, and concealing themselves behind a fence, fired on a small guard stationed near the shore, killed two of them, and slightly wounded a third, when they retired to their boats and got off.

Saturday last a small Schooner, prize to the Hancock and Beaver, was sent into New-London; her cargoe is said to consist of limes and other fruit.

NEW-LONDON, June 17.

Last Friday was sent into port by the Beaver privateer, Capt. Havens, a Sloop, laden with about 60 hogsheads of rum, some sugar, &c. She was captured off Sandy-Hook.

Last Sabbath was brought into port by the Hancock privateer, Capt. Peter Richards, a privateer Schooner of 12 guns, called the Eagle, taken near Sandy-Hook on her return from a cruize, in which she had taken several prizes. In Rivington's list she is rated at 20 guns. This is the ninth privateer from New-York which has been brought into this port since the first of March last.

Tuesday arrived a Schooner, laden with tobacco, retaken near Sandy-Hook by the Revenge, Capt. Post.

FISH-KILL, June 24.

The main body of the British army continues at Ver Plank's Point, and in their usual way distress the inhabitants, by taking their cattle and household goods, without paying for them, sparing neither Whig nor Tory. It is apprehended they mean to attack our fort. By a deserter we learn, that a number of heavy artillery were brought up from Kingsbridge last Monday.

It is reported, that a spy was taken up on the other side of the river some days ago, with dispatches for General Clinton from Col. Butler, informing, that he could not proceed against the back settlements for want of provisions, and was under the necessity of tarrying at Niagara.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, a great majority of the citizens of Albany, assembled at the market-house, unanimously nominated a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting measures to check the evils arising from the depreciation of the Continental currency, to prevent monopolies, to reduce the exorbitant prices exacted for the necessaries of life, and to restrain a variety of other abuses and impositions.

The Committee immediately met, and after electing General Ten Broeck Chairman, and adopting several salutary regulations, among which the prohibiting the circulation of specie, and the reduction of the prices of many of the necessaries and conveniences of life, were the most remarkable, proceeded to address circular letters, expressive of their intentions, to the inhabitants of the several districts of Albany county.

A numerous meeting being convened at the request of the Committee, they required the approval or disapproval of their constituents, to the measures they had suggested; and had the satisfaction of finding, that those measures were approved of with unparalleled unanimity, and it is supposed from the chearful acquiescence in, and the conformity to those regulations, which the citizens of every rank have evinced on the occasion, that the resolves of the Committee will be strictly adhered to and rigorously enforced.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 19.

On Saturday last several of the enemy's privateers, that have been some days in our bay, chased into Wicomico river the Lady Washington brig, and a sloop commanded by Capt. R. Conway; the brig unluckily ran aground, and was burnt by her own crew; the sloop ran up the warehouse creek, but was pursued by boats manned for the purpose, who carried her off. These two vessels were outward bound, loaded with tobacco. The enemy then landed a body of men, and set fire to and totally destroyed the warehouse on that river, wherein was a large quantity of tobacco; they burnt the Protector gally, belonging to this state, which was repairing at that place; they then proceeded to the burning several gentlemen's houses in that neighbourhood. Capt. G. Blackburn and Mr. C. Haynie, whose houses they had burnt, were taken by endeavouring to save some of their property; the latter was found dead floating in the river two days ago. After carrying off a number of slaves, and what stock they could, they pushed off on seeing the militia assembling.

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HEAD QUARTERS, *June 13, 1779.*

THE Officers commanding divisions will take the most effectual means to call in all the absent Officers of their respective divisions, not on essential public business, to join their corps immediately. This order must not be dispensed with or delayed on any account, though the execution should be attended with expence: The good of the service and the honour of the Officers demand their immediate attendance, and no excuse can or will be admitted.

In obedience to the above general order, all Officers of the Virginia line absent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their respective corps, or inform me of the cause of their absence.

The Printers of all the Western Newspapers are requested to publish this order for at least four weeks.

STIRLING, Major-General.

*Camp in the Clove of the Highlands, State of New-York, June 14, 1779.*

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TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Pair of bright bay MARES, well broke to the Carriage, full fifteen Hands high, five Years old next August, warranted sound. Enquire of the Printers.

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To be LETT, on Freehold Security,

*About Three Thousand Pounds.*

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

---

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, the 13th inst. from the subscriber, in Third-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia, an apprentice, named GEORGE GRIFFITH, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very dark complexion, dark bushy hair, and heavy look; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, scarlet jacket, white shirt, and tow trowsers. Whoever secures the said apprentice, that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

*June 24, 1779.* EDWARD WELLS.

*** All masters of vessels, or others, are forbid to harbour or detain him at their peril.

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*One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of Goshen, Chester county, on the night of the 23d of June, 1779, a darkish brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, middling long sided, lean in flesh, paces and trots, carries well, and hath pretty good courage; she is sheep buttocked, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but was somewhat lame in the near fore foot when taken, occasioned by shoeing. Any person who takes up the mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, paid by

AMOS MATLACK.

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*June 26, 1779.*

WAS taken up yesterday, near the Rising Sun Tavern, on Germantown road, by the subscriber, a strawberry roan MARE, about 13½ hands high, paces a travel, has been used to the chair or Low Dutch collars, about seven years old, has a scar on the left buttock, and another on the top of the shoulder by a hurt from the saddle. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to WILLIAM SMITH, at the Rising Sun aforesaid.

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*JUNE 26, 1779.*

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, the 15th of May last, a middle sized black MARE, with three white feet, and a large bushy mane. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to CALEB ARMITAGE.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, the 20th of April last, two STRANGE MARES, the one four years old, of an iron grey colour, branded on the near shoulder I G. The other is a black Mare, five years old, without brand or ear-mark, but the black Mare was lately stolen out of the stable. Whoever can prove his property, and pays the charges, may have the Mare again that is not stolen.

*May 21, 1779.* JACOB DATEWEILLER, jun.

*By the Captains Read and Bell, from St. Euſtatia, we are favoured with ſome St. Kitts papers, from which we have the following articles, viz.*

PARIS, *March* 12.

WE are now certain that the ſquadron under the command of Chev. Ternay is deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, on board of which 5000 men are to embark, particularly the Bourbon, Boulogne, Tourraine, Dillon, Bouce and Medoc regiments.

LONDON, March 10.

The Liverpool Blues, going out to Jamaica, are one thouſand ſtrong, without officers.

Yeſterday in the afternoon upwards of 50 impreſſed men from Brentford, and its environs, were brought to the Savoy, under a ſtrong guard, to be ſent on board his Majeſty's ſhips.

It is ſaid, we know not how true, that Admiral Mann, to whom the command of the grand fleet was offered by the miniſtry, has poſitively denied accepting it.

*March* 18. There is now little doubt, where the ſquadrons of chebecks which ſailed from Malaga laſt January, with ſuch vaſt quantities of warlike ammunition, and a number of troops, are deſtined to. They are certainly employed againſt Gibraltar, which garriſon, however ſtrong, muſt by this time be in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, or in the greateſt diſtreſs. There is nothing now left but the proſpect of a general war.

Sunday morning the baggage belonging to the officers and private men draughted laſt week from the foot guards, amounting to 400, were ſent off in waggons for Portſmouth; and this morning, at ſeven o'clock, they ſet out from the Parade, in St. James's Park, on their march to the above mentioned place, where they are to be ſhipped for America.—Moſt of the men turned out volunteers.

The public may reſt aſſured from indiſputable authority, that Minorca at this preſent moment is either in poſſeſſion of the French, or inveſted with eleven thouſand troops.—We have received the above intelligence from an unknown correſpondent, therefore cannot be anſwerable for its authenticity.

On Saturday laſt his Grace the Duke of M———— and Earl P—— waited on his Majeſty, and informed him, that if Lord S———— was not immediately diſmiſſed from the Admiralty, they would directly act againſt the preſent Miniſtry.

Late on Sunday evening a meſſenger, with diſpatches, ſaid to be of the greateſt importance, arrived at St. James's from Gibraltar, which were directly ſent to his Majeſty at the Queen's palace.

Never perhaps was curioſity wound ſo high as at preſent to hear from the Weſt-Indies concerning Hotham, Byron, and D'Eſtaing's fleets.

Several expreſſes have arrived within theſe few days at Count Almadovar's, from the court of France, reſpecting the capture made by the Engliſh of Pondicherry, in conſequence of which his Excellency's *ſudden* retreat from this kingdom is confidently talked of.

Since the official accounts have been received of the capture of Pondicherry, diſpatches of a very important nature are arrived. Theſe diſpatches contain in ſubſtance the following intelligence:—That the King or Rajah of Puna had acceded to the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, a very conſiderable quantity of land near Surat, and which ſurrounded Bombay. The firſt fruits of this territorial acquiſition will be the cotton trade, which will be wholly engroſſed by England. This intelligence, added to the acquiſition of Pondicherry, render our triumph in the Eaſt compleat. Theſe benefits we owe, not to any merit in our miniſters, but to the mercy of providence.

*March* 24. It was yeſterday morning aſſerted from the moſt reſpectable quarter, that Lord Grantham, our Ambaſſador at the Court of Spain, had been ordered to quit Madrid, and was at this time on his route for England.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

*Extract of a letter from Hobcaw, May* 15.

"Within theſe few days the enemy ſtaid two nights at the Race Ground, when they decamped and marched to James Iſland; I underſtand ſome veſſels are ordered that way to annoy the enemy. Fort Moultrie is well garriſoned and provided with plenty of proviſions, ſo that I imagine there is no great danger of that fortreſs. I am told Lincoln was at Ponpon laſt night. Perhaps they will not find it ſo eaſy marching back as they found it coming this way. Polaſkie loſt his firſt Colonel and a few men the other day, ſince which he has with ſucceſs charged the enemy with great fury. A melancholy accident happened on the evening of the 11th inſtant. Col. Huger returning from an excurſion he had made from town, was miſtaken for the enemy and fired on by our people; it was a dreadful cannonade and diſcharge of muſquetry----poor Huger and ſeveral of his men were killed.

*Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated May* 18, 1779.

"On the 12th inſt. our town was demanded by a Britiſh army, whoſe General declared, on his word and honour, that he was 7000 ſtrong, but we ſince find that he had not more than half the number. They retreated, without ſtorming our works, and are now encamped about ten miles from Charleſtown, and General Lincoln, with an army of 6000, is within ten miles of them, and an action in leſs than 48 hours is univerſally expected. If Lincoln ſhould be defeated, the enemy will probably re-viſit Charleſtown, and ſtorm our lines. If the contrary ſhould happen, Burgoyne's fate will probably be theirs, though they are endeavouring to preſerve a communication with their ſhipping, for which their nearneſs to the ſea-coaſt, and our numerous inlets, are too favourable."

Laſt Saturday arrived here the prize ſchooner Tomilſon, late commanded by Capt. Farrow; ſhe ſailed from North-Carolina, and was taken by ſome of Goodrich's cruiſers, who ordered her for New-York, but was afterwards retaken by the Captains Taylor and Spencer, in Letters of Marque from this port.

The ſame day arrived the prize brig Liberty, late Capt. Ramſey, from St. Auguſtine for New-York, laden with melaſſes and hides; alſo taken by Captains Taylor and Spencer.

On Sunday arrived the prize ſchooner Patſey, late commanded by Capt. Papley, from St. Chriſtophers for New York, laden with rum. And the next day arrived the ſloop William, late commanded by Capt. Aſhburn, from Tortola for New-York, with rum, &c. both taken by the Confederacy and Boſton Frigates.

Monday two brigs and ſeveral ſchooners arrived here from St. Euſtatia, by whom we learn, that the French fleet under Count d'Eſtaing is now of equal force with Byron's fleet, and that they were ſtill in harbour, watching each others motions.

We hear that two prizes, a brig and a ſloop, were carried into Egg-harbour on Saturday laſt; but we have not learnt from whence they came, or by whom taken.

A gentleman of character is juſt arrived here, by way of the Weſt-Indies, from Ireland, who left that kingdom in March laſt. He aſſures us, that the land forces in Ireland did not amount to ſix thouſand men, and that none could be ſpared from Britain; that about 5 or 600 had come out in the Jamaica fleet, which left England about the 20th of March; that none could be expected to be ſent to North-America this ſummer; that juſt as he left Europe, news had come of the loſs of Senegal and the factories in Africa, and it was underſtood that Admiral Arbuthnot with a proper armament would be ſent immediately to remedy the miſchief. We alſo learn, that a military aſſociation of gentlemen, merchants, and ſubſtantial yeomen had been formed in almoſt every county, for the defence of the kingdom; cloathed in uniform, and armed at their own coſt, and their officers choſen by the privates. Men of the firſt fortunes ranged themſelves in the ranks, and appeared to exerciſe on training days, which were frequent. Particularly Mr. Connolly, the firſt Commoner in Ireland. The aſſociators of the province of Ulſter alone amounts to 15000 Government was very jealous of this body, and had directed the Lord Lieutenant, (Earl of Buckinghamſhire) to ſuppreſs it, but he had declined the arduous taſk. The known bias of the aſſociators, in favor of the American Cauſe, made the King's Miniſters very uneaſy. The effects of the war were very ſeverely felt in Ireland, by the merchants, manufacturers and lower people.

A gentleman from Albany tells us, that the American forces in that quarter had marched for Fort Schuyler; that ſeveral Tories had been brought in priſoners for attempting to burn Johnſtown; and that the new Committee proceeded vigorouſly in ſupporting the regulated prices; two traders having been detected in offending, and brought to their marrow-bones for it.

*From Rivington's Royal Gazette.*

NEW-YORK, June 19.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Solebay, Capt. Symonds, in 15 days from Savanna, by whom we have the following important intelligence.

*Extract of a letter from Capt. Henry, ſenior officer of his Majeſty's ſhips in Georgia, to Sir George Collier, dated Savanna, May* 23, 1779.

"The King's troops under Major General Prevoſt croſſed Savannah River on the 29th of April, and marched from Puryſburgh towards Charleſtown, the rebels abandoning every ſtrong poſt as our army approached. We are now, without loſs, in poſſeſſion of James Iſland, John's Iſland, and all the South ſide of Charleſtown harbour, the rebels having abandoned and burnt Fort Johnſon. General Moultrie is in Charleſtown with 1000 men, and General Lincoln at Dorcheſter, afraid to come on Charleſtown Neck, leſt we ſhould get behind them.

"His Majeſty's armed ſhip the Germaine remains at Port-Royal for the protection of the inhabitants, who together with all the other iſlands have ſent in their ſubmiſſions. When the Vigilant and armed veſſels ſailed from hence, they went through Calibogie Sound and Skull Creek into Broad River, and on their approach the rebels burnt Fort Lyttleton in Port Royal, and abandoned another fort on St. Helena, leaving it entire. We have taken the guns out of both.

"Charleſtown has offered to capitulate, if they might remain neuter during the war, this was refuſed. Our army is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral veſſels on Aſhley-River, &c."

*June* 29, 1779.

THE Public will pleaſe to be informed, that on Monday, the 5th of July, the day ſubſequent to the Anniverſary of our Independence, will be delivered in the German Preſbyterian Church, by Mr. Brackenridge, *An Eulogium in honour of the brave men who have fallen in the conteſt.* Preciſely at twelve o'clock the doors will be open for the ladies, who ſhall be handed to the front ſeats in the gallery, and ſuch of the Members of Congreſs, and of the Supreme Executive Council and Aſſembly of the State, and of the Clergy and Magiſtrates, and Military Officers of the city, as ſhall attend, will be waited on to ſeats prepared for them; after which the whole audience will be admitted, and the guards who ſhall have been previouſly placed at every door to admit, agreeably to the order above laid down, will prevent any ingreſs after the orator ſhall begin to ſpeak.

*By Order of the Committee of the Conſtitutional Society,*
CHARLES WILSON PEALE, Chairman.

*** The Gentleman, who was appointed to deliver *The Oration on the Advantages of Independence*, from unavoidable engagements, has been prevented from preparing it; but it will be delivered on ſome ſubſequent day, of which notice will be given in the paper.

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY *for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the Coffee-Houſe, on Monday next, the Fifth of July, at Seven o' Clock in the Evening. *June* 29, 1779.

*New-Jerſey*, ſs.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the houſe of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tueſday, the 20th day of July next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Samuel Ingerſoll (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Jenny, lately commanded by Noble Caldwell, the ſchooner Maria Ta Page, and a ſchooner Virginia built, ſuppoſed about ninety tons burthen, lately drove aſhore by a Britiſh privateer near Hog Iſland, and part of her cargoe taken out by the hands, with their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid veſſels, or any perſon or perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſels and cargoes ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bills.

*By Order of the Judge,*
June 21. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

LAND TO BE SOLD

At Public Vendue, on Tueſday, the third day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT, in Lancaſter county, containing about five hundred acres, lying on Octorara creek, about ſeven miles from the mouth thereof, on which, within the bounds of ſaid land, there is a ſufficient fall for a mill or any other kind of water works; there is on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, and about eighty or one hundred acres of cleared land, the remainder covered with valuable timber, and watered with a number of excellent ſprings; the ſoil is well adapted for farming, and the title indiſputable. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given by THOMAS HUGHES, and ROGER KIRK.
*June* 23, 1779.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, *June* 26, 1779.

AGREEABLE to the reſolution of the laſt General Town-Meeting, for lowering the prices month by month, the following liſt of ſeveral articles, and the prices they bore on the firſt day of April laſt, is publiſhed for the guidance of buyer and ſeller, for the month of July, and to commence on the firſt day thereof.

And the ſeveral dealers and others are likewiſe deſired to take notice, that if any article or articles, whether mentioned in this liſt or not, ſhall, after the firſt of July, be charged higher than the ſame was charged on the firſt day of April laſt, that ſuch perſon or perſons will, on detection, be proceeded againſt in the ſame manner as if ſuch article or articles was herein mentioned and limited.

And it is furthermore intended that the regulations do take place as well in the markets as the ſhops, of which all perſons, as well buyers as ſellers, are deſired to take notice, and abide the conſequences.

And whereas murmurings and diſcontents have ariſen, reſpecting the price of butter. Therefore

*Reſolved*, That if any inhabitant of this city ſhall give more than Fifteen Shillings for a pound of butter, ſuch perſon or perſons ſo purchaſing, whether man or woman, ſhall either be ſummoned to appear at the next Town Meeting, or pay Twenty Shillings into the hands of this Committee, to be applied to the relief of the poor; one half thereof to the poor of this city, and the other half to the poor of the townſhip where the ſeller of ſuch butter ſhall live.

*PRICES of the following articles on the firſt of April, which are to continue for the month of July.*

| | | WHOLESALE. | RETAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coffee | per lb. | 0 15 0 | per lb. 0 16 0 |
| Chocolate | do. | 1 17 6 | do. 2 0 0 |
| Bohea Tea | do. | 4 0 0 | do. 4 15 0 |
| Common Green | do. | 5 10 0 | from 6l. to 7 10 0 |
| Beſt Hyſon | do. | 18 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| Weſt-India Rum | per gal. | 6 5 0 | 6 12 6 |
| Country | do. | 4 10 0 | 4 15 0 |
| French | do. | 4 0 0 | 4 15 0 |
| Muſcovado Sugar | from 70l. to 95l. per hundred) | | from 15/. to 20/. per lb. |
| Loaf Sugar | from 2 2 6 to 2 10 0 per pound | | from 47/6 to 52/6 per lb. |
| Rice | | | 3/. per lb. |
| French Indigo | per lb. | 2 15 0 | 60/. |
| Carolina | do. | 2 0 0 | 45/. |
| Black Pepper | | 1 17 6 | 42/6 |
| Cotton | from 40/. to 55/. | | 45/. to 60/. |
| Hemp | - - | | - 8/. |
| Candles | | 14/6 | 15/. |
| Beſt Hard Soap | | 10/6 | 12/6 |
| Butter | - - | | - 15/. |
| Bloomery Bar Iron | per ton | 5col. | per hundred wt. 28l. |
| Refined | do. | 7col. | 38l. |
| Nail Rod Iron | | 1000l. | 55l. |
| Sheet Iron | per lb. | 12/. | per lb. 15/. |
| Beſt Dintle Soal Leather | | | per lb. 20/. |
| Neats Leather | - | - | by the ſide 150/. |
| A Calf-ſkin that will cut four pairs of ſhoes | | | 150/. |
| Beſt Boot Legs | per pair | - - | - 180/. |
| Harneſs Leather | - | - | per lb. 20/. |
| Bridle | do. | - | - per ſide 150/. |
| Boots | per pair | - | from 37l. to 40l. |
| Men's beſt Leather Shoes | | | from 135/. to 150/. |
| Women's Shoes | - | - | 120/. |

The Committee have continued the price of flour, middlings, &c. the ſame as on the laſt month, and are happy to inform the public, that the price of melaſſes and the various kinds of ſalt are at preſent lower than on the firſt of April, and the Committee expect they will not be raiſed higher than at preſent.

*Signed by order of the Committee,*
WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, *June* 26, 1779.

WHEREAS, under pretence of ſupplying our fellow citizens in the country, great quantities of goods are daily removed from this city, and there is reaſon to believe, with a deſign of concealment, in order to produce a ſcarcity. Therefore

*Reſolved*, That if any goods, exceeding the value of one hundred pounds, be removed or offered to be removed from this city, without firſt obtaining a permit from this Committee, ſuch goods, ſo removed or offered to be removed, ſhall, on detection, be detained under the care of the Committee, until the next Town-Meeting, and the owner to abide the conſequences.

*Signed by order of the Committee,*
WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

At the PAPER-MANUFACTORY in *TRENTON*,

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, who ſhall receive the higheſt Wages, and be entitled to an Exemption from Military Duty. For further Particulars enquire of Meſſrs. *STYNER* and *CIST*, Printers, in Philadelphia, or of the Subſcriber, at the ſaid Manufactory.

*Trenton, June* 22, 1779. † JOHN REYNOLDS.

*Lancaſter, June* 21, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber laſt evening the 20th inſtant, a negro man named DAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry cloaths with him, amongſt which are, two coats, a light ſagathy and a brown with yellow buttons, two jackets light blue and brown, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 good ſhirts and a round hat. Said Negro is fond of playing the fiddle, and has a good deal of money with him which he acquired that way; no doubt he will be particular in changing his dreſs, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any Goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if delivered to me in Lancaſter, One Hundred Dollars.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

N. B. A white man is in company with ſaid negro, for which there is a reward offered.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cecil county, did, by an article of agreement, obligate himſelf for the performance thereof unto the ſubſcriber; but in a ſhort time after abſented himſelf from his ſaid agreement, and from his former place of reſidence, leaving behind him ſundry wearing apparel. Now this is to give notice unto the ſaid James Brown, that unleſs he comes and compounds the damages accruing from the breach of ſaid bargain, I am determined to expoſe the ſaid wearing apparel to public ſale, in four weeks after the date of this advertiſement, in order to compenſate for the damages ſuſtained by

*June* 28, 1779. ¶ ELIJAH CHURCHMAN.

*** Advertiſements, &c. omitted this week, will be inſerted in our next.

## *Two Hundred Dollars Reward.*

WAS dropt this day, betwixt the upper Ferry at Trenton and Briſtol, a plain GOLD WATCH, with a pinchbeck chain, and triangle chriſtole ſeal, cypher'd W. T. a bulls head, and a cleopatra.

Any perſon who has found the ſaid Watch, &c. and will deliver it to Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, Mr. M'Elroy at Briſtol, or the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, will receive the above reward.

*June* 15. WILLIAM TURNBULL.

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TO BE SOLD,

For CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES, or the Circulating PAPER CURRENCY,

## AN INVOICE of GOODS,

well choſen for the preſent Seaſon, amongſt which are

LINENS; plain, ſpotted and flowered Lawns; Cambricks; Handkerchiefs; ſtriped Linens, &c. &c. Enquire of WILLIAM TURNBULL, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. §

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To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee houſe,

A HANDSOME young NEGROE MAN, named Louis, about eighteen years old, born in Martinico, five feet and ſix inches high, well ſhaped, very healthy, and has had the ſmall pox. The cash to be paid on delivering the ſame. ¶

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*Cecil County, Maryland, June* 16, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 250 acres, one half cleared, twelve acres meadow, moſtly watered, a ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, and other neceſſary improvements, the ſituation is healthy and ſix mile north of the Head of Elk. For terms, apply to JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

*** Loan Office Certificates will be taken in payment, if it ſuits the purchaſer. ¶

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*Amenia, May* 29, 1779.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Doctor THOMAS YOUNG, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Amenia precinct, Dutcheſs county, and State of New-York: And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſettle, that there may be a compleat ſettlement as ſoon as poſſible.

DAVID DOTY, Adminiſtrator.

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*Eaſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, June* 22, 1779.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt Sunday night, a Negroe man named *Cudjoe*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, very black ſmooth face, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on a pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, a white ſhirt, a reddiſh brown cloth coatee, and a ſmall caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ BRANSON VANLEER.

Strayed or ſtolen, about two weeks ago, *A dark Bay Horſe Colt*, with a black mane and tail, two years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, ſhall have *One Dollar* for every mile's diſtance from Reading Furnace.

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## Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, two NEGROE MEN, viz DICK, a likely fellow, about 24 years old, low and well ſet, has three remarkable ſcars on each ſide of his face, being his country mark, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, two country linen ſhirts, a ſuperfine red broad cloth double breaſted jacket, blue coat, country linen trowſers, and ſundry other clothes, alſo a large old bed rug. TOM, about 30 years of age, a likely fellow, and taller than Dick, has loſt his two upper fore teeth, and has a number of flouriſhes or artificial cuts on one of his arms, being his country mark; had on a blue jacket, brown ſurtout coat, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. They are old offenders, and know the country well, and did belong to Dr. William Mills, of North-Carolina, from whom they ran away about three years ago, and were taken up in Pennſylvania, and committed to Lancaſter goal, and on their return were purchaſed of an agent appointed by Dr. Mills to ſell them. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid Negroes, ſo that we get them again, ſhall receive *One Hundred Pounds*, or *Fifty Pounds* for either of them, and if delivered at Alexandria the above reward, or *One Hundred Pounds* for either of them. MICHAEL GRETTER,

¶ ROBERT GAMBLE.

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*Roads-Town, Cumberland county, June* 18, 1779.

*To be ſold by way of public vendue, on Tueſday, the* 20*th day of July next, 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Nicholas Keen, innkeeper, in the town of Salem, New-Jerſey;*

THE following very valuable horſes, mares and geldings, viz. the noted horſe *Frederick*, full blood, not inferior to any horſe in this State. Alſo the noted young *Figure*, 5 years old this ſpring, in the very beſt order, and remarkably ſwift. The well known grey mare, 8 years old this ſpring, called the Iriſh mare, a half blood, likewiſe very ſwift. One other mare of Bullyrock breed, very handſome, 6 years old. A very fine gelding, 6 years old, a blood bay, near full blooded. One other valuable gelding, three years old, half blooded; together with mares and colts, draught horſes, &c. three months credit may be had, giving good ſecurity, if required, by the public's very humble ſervant.

SETH POWEN.

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*Head-Quarters, Eaſton, June* 10, 1779.

DESERTED from the ſecond Jerſey regiment, lying at Eaſton, *Thomas Daniels*, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, 26 years of age. *Benjamin Garrion*, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *David Ireland*, 5 feet 10 inches high, long light hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, 21 years of age. *John Wain*, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *John Taylor*, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *John Lippencutt*, 6 feet high, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 25 years of age. *Jonathan Bourton*, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark complexion, 23 years of age. *Thomas Youngs*, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion and hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. *James Fletcher*, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *Levi Springer*, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to Egg-Harbour, as they belonged to that place. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS for each, and *One Shilling per* mile each, if delivered to the regiment, or to the Town-Major in Philadelphia. ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. Jerſey Reg.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, tenth of April 1778, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, paces, lame in her hip. Whoever owns ſaid mare, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, ESTHER ROWEN. ¶

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*INDIANA* PROPRIETORS

ARE to meet, agreeable to adjournment, at the houſe of Mr. FRANCIS LEE, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, on Tueſday, the 5th of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on affairs of conſequence, on which day the concerned are requeſted to attend, or their attornies for them. By order,

*May* 29, 1779. ‖ 4*W*. D. FRANKS, Preſident.

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## DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK,

By the Groce, Hundred, Dozen, Single Book, or in Sheets, TO BE SOLD, by

HALL AND SELLERS.

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FOUND, ſome time ago, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A SILK PURSE, with a ſmall ſum of hard money in it. The owner, by applying to the Printers, may have it again.

---

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STILL *abſents himſelf* from the ſubſcriber, of Wilmington, in the Delaware ſtate, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL CUMINGS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wore his own brown hair, is of a ruddy complexion, has an agreeable countenance, and when he laughs dimples appear in his cheeks: As he has been away a conſiderable time, his cloathing is unknown. It is ſaid he has been lately ſeen in Baltimore-town, Maryland, though a report has been induſtriouſly ſpread of his having gone to ſea. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington, or ſecures him in New-caſtle goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward----when the fallacious reaſons given by ſaid *Cumings*, in the Pennſylvania Packet, for his tranſgreſſion, will, by inconteſtable evidence, be made to appear manifeſt falſhoods, without inſerting aſſertions here which would prove nothing, and when other matters will be ſettled before that "authority," which application ſhould have been made to if ſuch grievances as mentioned had been genuine.

*June* 7, 1779. JAMES ADAMS.

N. B. It is hoped all printers on the continent will diſcourage the conduct of ſaid *Cumings*, ſhould he offer his ſervice, by refuſing to give him entertainment:---And all maſters of veſſels, and others, are deſired not to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

*** A neat edition of Dilworth's Spelling-Book is lately finiſhed by the ſaid ADAMS.

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ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES PHILPOT HUGHES, late of Mount-holly, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, Adminiſtratrix.

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*Weſt-Nantmill, June* 7, 1779.

WHEREAS ſome malicious people have falſely propagated, that I offered Col. Jenkins and Mr. James M'Connaughy *Fifty Pounds per Ton* for Bar Iron, *more than they aſked me*, and have had but little remorſe in falſely propagating any thing they thought would be injurious to my character; I have reaſon to ſuſpect the ſame perſons for the whole; I think it my duty to defend my character, equally the ſame as my life or property, when aſſaulted: I now call upon thoſe perſons to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves, and ever after be ſilent with their ſedition.

MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

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STRAYED or STOLEN (but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen) from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near Haddonfield, in Glouceſter county, about ten days ſince, a BAY MARE, heavy with foal, ſix years old, about 14 or 14 and an half hands high, trots and paces, but moſt inclinable to pace, moves clumſily, ſhuffles or racks in her trot, has a dull, ſleepy look, and is mare-faced. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

*Sixth-Month* 9, 1779. ‖ SAMUEL CLEMENT.

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STOLEN, on the 6th of this inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, moſtly trots, but can pace a ſlow travel, had ſome white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occaſioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off ſide, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off ſhoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horſe alone, from

‖ 4*W* JACOB BROWN.

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WHEREAS *Sarah*, the wife of *Nicholas Smith*, of *Northampton* townſhip, *Burlington* county, eloped on the 29th of *May* laſt, with one *Samuel Roberts*, of ſaid place, and were ſeen near *Spicer*'s bridge, about a mile from *Cooper*'s ferry; ſhe has taken a quantity of money, and other valuable effects not her property; her former name was *Sarah Gabb*. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. And all perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril.

¶ NICHOLAS SMITH.

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WAS LOST, June 12th, between Frankford and the nine mile ſtone, on the great road, a black ſattin Cloak, lined with taffety, with a lace round the edge. Whoever hath found the ſame, and will leave it at Mr. *Levi Budd*'s, in the Northern Liberties, with the printers of this paper, at Mr. *William Vanborn*'s, in Buck's county, or at any other place, and give notice thereof to the owner, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, paid by GEORGE KEMBLE, living in New-Jerſey, near the new mills, Burlington county. ¶

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*Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, May* 26, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, 8 or 9 years old. The owner proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ JAMES STREET.

---

*Greenwich, May* 21, 1779.

WHEREAS ſundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury townſhip, Morris county, New-Jerſey, in April laſt, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deſerter from the firſt Jerſey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a ſcarlet coat, with ſilver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half ſilk ſtreaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of ſilk ſtockings. Whoever has loſt the above deſcribed apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenwich, Suſſex county and State aforeſaid, otherwiſe they will be ſold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

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TO BE SOLD BY

*THOMAS GOUCHER*,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholeſale and retail; alſo Engliſh STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖ 8 w.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April laſt, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

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WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Rockhill townſhip, in the county of Bucks, in the night of the fourth inſtant, a BAY HORSE, 3 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, paces and trots, and has a little lump on the near ſide under his belly, and has been worked. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that I may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

*June* 7, 1779. ‖ JACOB HENDRICKS.

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*To be ſold by* R. AITKEN, *Bookſeller, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet*,

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the Engliſh Government. BY LORD SOMMERS.

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*Philadelphia, April* 10, 1779.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are deſired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the firſt Day of *July* next, to ſettle and pay all juſt Demands whatever againſt me GEORGE WELLS. ‖ 6 w.

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TO COVER, the enſuing Seaſon,

At the Subſcribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE

ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the ſeaſon, for ready caſh only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be ſeen at his ſtand. *Arabian* was got by that famous ſtallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own ſiſter to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Davill's Old Woodcock*. *Wildair* was got by *Old Cade*, the beſt ſtallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet ſon of the Duke of *Devonſhire's Flying Childers*. This horſe, the ſire of *Arabian*, was a few years paſt purchaſed of *James Delancey*, Eſq; at a very high price, and ſhipped back to *England* at the particular deſire of the greateſt breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the ſeaſon, his blood being in the higheſt degree of reputation among the nobility and ſportſmen.

Good paſture will be provided for mares that are brought any diſtance. ¶ 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

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WHEREAS *THOMAS BEANS*, of Abington, and *JOHN SOMMERS*, of the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, upon their humble petitions preferred to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, have ſeverally obtained leave to bring in a bill "to eſtabliſh and confirm "their reſpective eſtates, in ſeveral lands and tenements in "this ſtate, the title deeds for the ſame being much defaced by "accident," and at the ſame time were ordered to give public notice in ſome of the Engliſh and German newſpapers of their ſaid application to the Aſſembly, &c. NOW, in compliance with the ſaid order, it is hereby publiſhed, that the lands of the ſaid *Thomas Beans* are ſituate and bounded as followeth, viz. 145 acres in Abington aforeſaid, by him purchaſed of Henry Shiſler and wife, bounded by land of Richard Whitton, the Townſhip Line or Road between Abington and Lower Dublin, lands of William Roberts, Thomas King and Moſes Vancourt, and by Pennypack creek; 112½ acres in Southampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, purchaſed of Elizabeth Fletcher, bounded by lands of the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, of Daniel Hoeg land and Wilhelmus Cornell, by the Street Road, and lands of Stephen Watts and Charles Garrilon; and 200 acres and 52 perches of land in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, purchaſed of Thomas Dungan and wife, bounded by the middle of the ſaid ſtreet road, oppoſite to the lands of Thomas Craven, John Brooks and Giles Craven, by another road oppoſite to lands of Daniel Longſtreth, and by lands of Joſeph Hart, Jonathan Walton and Thomas Dungan. AND that the lands of the ſaid *John Sommers* are ſituate in the ſaid Manor of Moreland, and bounded as followeth, 92 acres joining Samuel Swift, William Walton, Jonathan Wilſon, a road to Newtown, and Henry Walton's land. About ſeven acres at a place called Smithfield, adjoining the ſaid Newtown road and lands of John Briton and Iſaac Comely. One acre and 22 perches, joining the road to the Crooked Billet, by the ſaid Newtown road, and the ſaid John Briton. Eighty-two perches of land, adjoining the ſaid Henry Walton and John Dorley. ¶ 6 W.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norrington townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May laſt, a MARE COLT, two years old, of a blackiſh colour, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

*June* 5, 1779. § ZEKIEL RHOADS.

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*Delaware State, New-Caſtle County, June* 3, 1779.

SUPPOSED to be STOLEN, about ten days ago, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ſeven years old, paces a ſlow travel, trots and canters well, a little white on his near hind foot, one of the fore teeth in his under jaw black. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid, on delivery of ſaid horſe, by THOMAS REES. †

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TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Gaol, laſt night, and made their eſcape, the following priſoners, *viz.* JOHN HARRIS, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, freſh complexion; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown coat, the remainder of his wearing apparel not known. DENNIS CLARK, about 40 years of age, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 8 inches high, formerly a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, a well ſet man, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſmall wen over one eye; had on a reddiſh great coat, and a ſtriped linſey jacket, with ſleeves. LEWIS TESS, about 50 years of age, a German, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a whitiſh coat and tow trowſers; he formerly lived in or near Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia. GEORGE BOATMAN, American born, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, faced with red, a thin viſage, about 30 years of age. Any perſon or perſons who ſhall ſecure the ſaid men in any gaol, or deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them, over and above reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler.

*Newtown, Bucks County, June* 2, 1779. ‖ 6 *W*.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in April, 1779, a bright bay MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

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CAME to the plantation of SARAH KNIGHT, near the twelve mile ſtone, on the old York road, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, the tenth inſtant (May) a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

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*PHILADELPHIA*: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.